**MLA: An Overview**

**MLA** is a style guide with specific guidelines for writing documented essays. Though there are other formatting guidelines specific to content area, MLA is most often used in high school and in English courses at all academic levels.

All documented essays have source material; therefore, the use of MLA helps protect the writer from plagiarism (see “Plagiarism” pg. 3). MLA provides source records through “brief parenthetical citations in the text [connected] to an alphabetical list of works cited that appears at the end of the work” (Modern Language Association).

**MLA paper formatting guidelines:**

* typed on plain white paper 8.5X11”
* **black ink only!**
* font: 12 pt. Times New Roman
* double spaced
* 1” margins (top/bottom, left/right)
* .5” indentation for each paragraph
* header .5” from the top of the page \*\*Please note: Some teachers may ask students NOT to include the header on the first page.\*\*
* heading on 1st page of essay (student name, teacher name, class, date in MLA format)
* **no title page!** \*\*Please note: Though a title page is NOT part of the standard MLA format, some teachers require them.\*\*
* title centered on 1st line following heading—do not change font of the title in any way

Last Name and Page #

**.5’’**

Student name

**1’’**

Teacher Name

**Double Spaced**

Class, Period

Date (MLA format)

Title of Page

**Indent .5’’**

Your essay starts here. An MLA essay is in Times New Roman with a 12 pt. font. Remember to double space your essay. You should have 1 inch margins all around with the header only .5 (1/2) inches from the top. Remember to center the title—do not bold, underline, italicize, or enlarge the font of the title. There are **NO** additional spaces between the title and the first paragraph! For each paragraph, remember to indent five spaces (tab if you have not changed your computer’s original settings). Below is an example of the MLA heading/header format; the heading is only on page one of your essay.

**Double Spaced**

The next paragraph begins here. There are **NO** additional spaces between paragraphs!

**Example:**

**1’’**

**1’’**

Embry 3

Embry 1

Donnielle Embry

Mrs. Embry

English 11, 1st period

7 July 2009

Reading for Pleasure: A Thing of the Past?

Sadly, reading is becoming a dying pastime. Fewer and fewer people are reading … read

Embry 2

**1’’**

**Plagiarism: What Is It? & How Do You Avoid It?**

**Plagiarism** is using someone else’s work, words, information, thoughts, or ideas and presenting them as your own. The thoughts of others belong to them; this is known as *intellectual property*. Plagiarism can be purposeful or unintentional. Either way, it is **WRONG**! If you plagiarize, whether you mean to or not, you are stealing from the original author.

**Avoiding Plagiarism:**

Actually, avoiding plagiarism is quite simple: **always** give the author of a source credit for his work. The act of rephrasing something does not transfer ownership of the concept, thought, idea, etc… to you. Even If you put something in your own words, it still does not belong to you and therefore, **must be cited**!

**Tips:**

* **All** documented essays require citations (or source documentation).
* There are two types of sources: primary and secondary.
  + - **primary:** the primary text (textbook, novel, play, etc…) used in your essay—the primary source is often the basis for your topic
    - **secondary:** the research, analysis, studies, etc… that cite, comment on, analyze, or in some way extend the primary text
* Always use quotation marks **“”** when quoting from a source.
* Use an ellipsis mark **…** when leaving out any of the author’s words within a quoted passage.

While in limbo, the Mariner “contrasts his condition **[…]** with the calm activity of the moon” (Harding 56).

* When using a quoted passage, square brackets **[ ]** can be used to explain a reference (vague, outdated, etc…) that would be difficult for the reader to understand.

“Look[ing to] Coleridge’s childhood for a clue to the **[Mariner’s]** motiveless crime,” most argue that “the Albatross, the figure of Life-in-Death, and the moon” all represent the “ambivalent mother figure” (Miall 640).

* Square brackets **[ ]** can also be used to keep a sentence with an integrated quote grammatically correct. (This helps avoid tense shifts, changes in point of view, etc…)

She is able to “[go] about her ordinary business in the universe” without suffering the “risk**[s]** of the human condition,” (Harding 56; Miall 639).

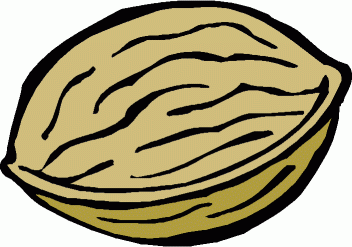
* When summarizing or paraphrasing, change more than one or two words—the idea is to rephrase the source material in **your own words**.

**Quoting, Paraphrasing & Summarizing**

**quoting:** using the author’s **exact** words

**paraphrasing:** rephrasing the author’s words to clarify or explain; put in your own words—as long as the original text

**summarizing:** a short succinct version of the original text in your own words—a nutshell version



**Examples:**

**Abraham Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address** (approximately first ten lines)

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract.

(This information found at <http://jefferson.village.virginia.edu/readings/gettysburg.txt> .)

**Quoting**

When this nation was begun eighty-seven years ago, our founders envisioned a nation “conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.”

**Paraphrasing**

The founders of the United States created a union based on liberty and the belief that all people are equal. Now a civil war is testing the idea that a nation based on that premise can last. We are meeting on a battlefield of this civil war to dedicate an area for the men who died so that the ideals may live on. It is right that we do this; however, it isn’t we but the men who gave their lives who have made this land holy.

(This information quoted in Teaching English in Middle and Secondary Schools by Maxwell and Meiser.)

**Summarizing**

We are meeting on a battlefield of the Civil War to honor the soldiers who died while fighting to uphold the beliefs of a democratic government begun by this nation’s founders.

**MLA Documentation: Basic Guidelines**

When is it necessary to provide in-text documentation?

* when using any directly quoted material
* when paraphrasing another’s ideas
* when summarizing another’s ideas

How is the information documented?

* When quoting or paraphrasing another’s ideas, include the author’s last name and page number in parentheses. This is known as **parenthetical documentation**.

Manfred is “both the embodiment of the most that man can be and the emblem of his essential littleness” **(Gleckner 256)**.

Direct Quote

The Mariner never offers a reason for carrying out this dreadful crime, yet he feels an immediate sense of repulsion and shame **(Harding 54)**.

Paraphrase

* When summarizing another’s ideas, it is still important to credit the author. This is done by stating the author’s name in a **signal phrase** or **parenthetical reference**. This is most commonly done when summarizing an entire work, such as an article.

**Signal Phrase**

**In his article “Guilt and Death: The Predicament of the Ancient Mariner,” David S. Miall** refutes this argument, claiming the death of Coleridge’s father, when he was eight years old, to be the cause of his guilt, isolation, and fear of social rejection.

Summary

**OR**

**Parenthetical Reference**

Somerefute this argument, claiming the death of Coleridge’s father, when he was eight years old, to be the cause of his guilt, isolation, and fear of social rejection **(Miall)**.

*All three types MUST BE* ***cited*** within text.

What information does ***not*** require documentation?

* It is not necessary to document information that is **common knowledge**. Common knowledge is any information known universally that can be found in multiple sources.

The twin towers of the World Trade Center fell on September 11, 2001.

* It is not necessary to document information when using **your own** **ideas**. Statistics, studies, published analysis, etc… are **NOT** your own ideas even if you read them and put them into your own words! If you read, saw, heard, or otherwise witnessed the information, concept, or idea, it is **NOT** yours. Your ideas are those that interpret, explain, or comment on the source information (primary or secondary) in a way that expresses **your** views, feelings, or opinions.



**ADD ON** (elaboration)🡪 your own thoughts, ideas, and opinions🡪 your interpretation of, comments on, and explanations for topic and source material

**HOUSE** (building process)🡪 research🡪 any previously unknown information gathered about topic🡪 source material (secondary sources)

**FOUNDATION** (starting point) 🡪 topic, primary sources, and common knowledge

**In-text Citation: An Overview**

**In-text citations** credit sources within your paper; in MLA, this is done with parenthetical documentation. **Parenthetical documentation** follows the source material, giving the author credit for his work. It is important to give the correct source information as this later corresponds to those listed on the works cited page. Citation accuracy helps prevent plagiarism.

Instead, animals and humans can, and do, maintain relationships and emotional bonds with one another without a mutual spoken language (Sanders 405).

**Tips:**

* In parenthetical documentation, the end punctuation *follows*the parentheses. **(Smith 3).**
* However, when a **quote** ends in a question mark **?** Or an exclamation point **!**, the end punctuation is left inside the quotation marks, and a period is added following the parentheses. **“… ?” (8).**
* When including titles (or shortened versions of them) in parenthetical documentation, don’t forget the proper punctuation—titles of books are **underlined** (or ***italicized***), and titles of articles and other short works are put in **“quotation marks**.**”**

**Parenthetical Documentation**

**author named in a *signal phrase*:** Signal phrases identify the author. Parenthetical citations provide the page number on which the borrowed ideas may be found.

Christina Haughney reports that shortly after Japan made it legal to use a handheld phone while driving, “accidents caused by using the phones dropped by 75 percent” (A8).

**author named in *parentheses:*** If the author has not been named in a signal phrase then, to provide accurate documentation, the author’s last name **must** be included in the parenthetical documentation.

Manfred is “both the embodiment of the most that man can be and the emblem

of his essential littleness” (Gleckner 256).

**author *unknown*:** If the source does not have an author, or if the author is unknown, the title of the source must be given. In a signal phrase, the complete title should be stated. If the citation does not include a signal phrase, a shortened version of the title—usually the first **main** word (the word by which it would be alphabetized)—must be included in the parenthetical documentation.

As of 2001, at least three hundred towns and municipalities had considered legislation regulating use of cell phones while driving (“Lawmaker” 2).

**page number *unknown*:** The page number may be omitted if the source does not include page numbers.

The California Highway Patrol opposes restrictions on the use of phones while driving, claiming that distracted drivers can already be prosecuted (Jacobs).

**numbered *paragraphs or sections*:** If a source (such as a Web site) does not include page numbers but does number the paragraphs or sections, include **par.** or **sec.** followed by the **paragraph or section number** in the parenthetical citation. **DO NOT** count the unnumbered paragraphs or sections.

**DO NOT** include the number found in the top right hand corner of pages printed from the internet—this is not the same thing as the **page number**.

The pet classification extends to include such barnyard animals as cows, pigs,

sheep, and horses as well as some wilder animals like the raccoon (Bulcroft par. 8).

***two or more* authors:** When the source has two or three authors, list all authors in the order they are **given**. If there are two authors, use **and** between the names. If there are three, use **commas** to separate each name with **and** before the third one. If there are more than three authors, list the first author’s name only followed by a **comma** and **et. al.**, indicating “and others.”

This association of animal characteristics with human dispositions indicates humans and nonhuman animals have much in common (Beck and Katcher 79).

(Sumner, Reichl, and Waugh 23)

(Gray et al. 76).

***indirect* source:** When quoted words or materials appear in a source, the citation begins with **qtd. in**. This format is only used when the information from the source was already in **quotation marks**.

According to Richard Retting, “As the comforts of home and the efficiency of the office creep into the automobile, it is becoming increasingly attractive as a work space” (qtd. in Kilgannon A 23).

***religious* work:** The **first** time you cite the Bible (or any other religious doctrine), you must include the name of the work followed by the book, chapter, and verse. The citation should be in the following format: (Title of Bible, Book. Chapter. Verse). After the first use, you only cite the book, chapter, and verse—you have already identified the Bible you are using.

Ezekiel saw "what seemed to be four living creatures," each with faces of a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle (New Jerusalem Bible, Ezek. 1.5-10).

**encyclopedia:**  If there is not an author, the word or entry consulted must be referenced in the parenthetical citation.

The word crocodile has a surprisingly complex etymology (“Crocodile”).

**dictionary:**  With a dictionary entry, the word or entry consulted must be referenced in the parenthetical citation. To use a specific definition, you must use the reference word followed by a comma, then the abbreviation **def.**, and finally, that definition’s label (number and letter).

Milton’s description of the moon at “her highest noon” signifies the “place of the moon at midnight” (“Noon,” def. 4b).

**Works Cited: An Overview**

A **works cited page** alphabetically lists all of the sources (primary and secondary) used in your essay. This will come at the end of your essay.

**MLA paper formatting guidelines:**

* typed on plain white paper 8.5X11”
* **black ink only!**
* font: 12 pt. Times New Roman
* double spaced
* 1” margins (top/bottom, left/right)
* header .5” from the top of the page
* center title (Works Cited)on 1st line of page—do not change the font of the title in any way
* use hanging indentation
* alphabetize citations by the author’s **last** name—if there is no author, alphabetize the title

**Tips:**

* Titles of books are ***italicized***, and titles of articles and other short works are put in **“quotation marks**.**”**
* When a source has two or three authors, list the author’s names in the order they are listed. Reverse the order of the **first author only**.
* When a source has more than three authors, list the **first author’s name** (reversed) **only** and follow it with **et al.** to indicate “and others.”
* The author of a Web site is NOT necessarily a person—often the author is a company, foundation, organization, etc…
* In some cases, the author of a Web site may be difficult to find; you may need to do a little “investigative work” to find the author—the home page often includes the copyright information.
* Some URLs (Web addresses) will take up more than one line of text; when possible, these should be separated at natural breaks such as the slash **/**. \*\*Please note: MLA now requires a URL only if it is necessary to find the source; however, some instructors still require these to help students avoid plagiarism.\*\*
* Site sponsors are usually schools, foundations, corporations, etc… Many Web sites will not have a sponsor (at least not one that is different from the author)—if you cannot find a sponsor, skip it and move on to the access date.
* When citing from a Web site, if some of the required information is not given, unless directed otherwise, simply leave it out. \*\*Please note: Omit information only AFTER a thorough search of the Web site—just because it’s not in flashing neon lights doesn’t mean it’s not there.\*\*

Works Cited

**.5’’**

Smith 4

**1’’**

Dolan, Edward F., and Margaret M. Scariano. *Illiteracy in America*. New York: Franklin Watts, 1995. Print.

**Hanging Indentation**

Farr, Roger. “Reading.” *The World Book Encyclopedia*. 2007 ed. Print.

National Endowments for the Arts. “Literary Reading in Dramatic Decline, According to National Endowment for the Arts Survey.” *NEA Newsroom*. N.p. 8 July 2004. Web. 15 Mar. 2008. <http://www.nea.gov/news/news04/ReadingAtRisk.html>.

**Double Spaced**

Trescott, Jacqueline. “Fewer People Make Time for Literature, NEA Study Shows.” *Washington Post, The*. 2004: C2. EBSCO. Booneville High School Library, Booneville, AR. Web. 5 Mar. 2008. <http://search.ebscohost.com>.

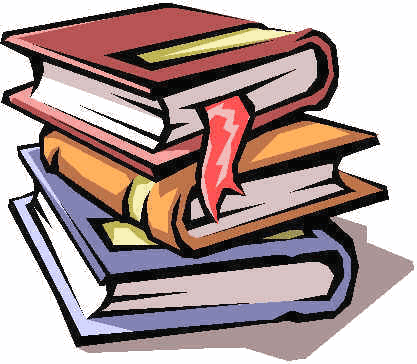
Winn, Marie. *The Plug-In Drug: Television, Children, and the Family*. New York: Penguin, 1985. Print.

**1’’**

**1’’**

**1’’**

**Books**



**book with one author:**

**format:**

Author’s name. *Book title: Subtitle*. Place of publication: Publishing company, Publication

date. Mode of publication.

**example:**

Fukuyama, Francis. *Our Posthuman Future: Consequences of the Biotechnology Revolution*. New York: Farrar, 2002. Print.

**book with two or more authors:**

**format (2):**

First author’s name, and Second author’s name. *Book title: Subtitle*. Place of publication: Publishing company, Publication date. Mode of publication.

**example:**

Beck, Alan, Sc. D., and Aaron Katcher, M.D. *Between Pets and People: The Importance of Animal Companionship*. New York: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, 1983. Print.

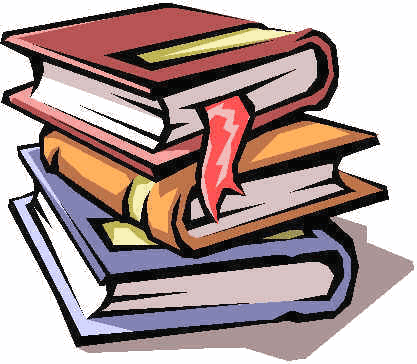
**format (3):**

First author’s name, Second author’s name, and Third author’s name. *Book title: Subtitle*. Place of publication: Publishing company, Publication date. Mode of publication.

**example:**

Patten, Michael A., Guy McCaskie, and Philip Unitt. *Birds of the Salton Sea: Status, Biogeography, and Ecology*. Berkeley: U of California P, 2003. Print.

**format (more than 3):**



First author’s name, et al. *Book title: Subtitle*. Place of publication: Publishing company, Publication date. Mode of publication.

**example:**

Gilman, Sandor, et al. *Hysteria beyond Freud*. Berkeley: U of California P, 1993. Print.

**book with an editor:**

**format:**

Editor’s name, ed. *Book title: Subtitle*. Place of publication: Publishing company, Publication date. Mode of publication.

**example:**

Craig, Patricia, ed. *The Oxford Book of Travel Stories*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 1996. Print.

**work in an anthology (textbooks, Opposing Viewpoints, etc…):**

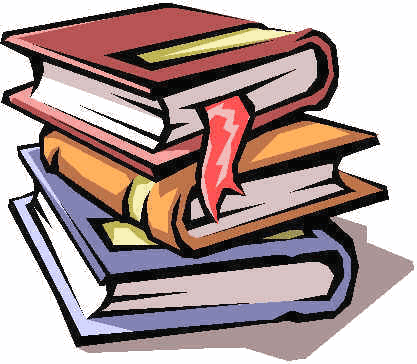
**format:**

Article author’s name. “Article (or Chapter) title.” *Book title: Subtitle*. Ed. Editor’s name. Place of publication: Publishing company, Publication date. Page numbers. Mode of publication.

**example:**

Coetzee, J. M. “The Poet and the Animals.” *The Lives of Animals*. Ed. Amy Gutmann. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1999. 47-69. Print.

**religious work (the Bible or other religious doctrines):**



**format:**

*Book title: Subtitle*. Editor’s name, gen. ed. Place of publication: Publishing company, Publication date. Page numbers. Mode of publication. Supplemental entry information (version name).

**example:**

*The New Jerusalem Bible*. Henry Wansbrough, gen. ed. New York: Doubleday, 1985. Print.

**entry in a reference work (encyclopedia, dictionary, etc…):**

**format:**

Entry author’s name. “Entry title.” *Reference work title*. Edition number. Edition date. Mode of publication.

**example:**

Posner, Rebecca. “Romance Languages.” *The New Encyclopedia Britannica:Macropedia*. 15th ed. 1987. Print.

**entry in a reference work (citing a specific definiton):**

**format:**

Entry author’s name. “Entry title.” Def. Entry designation. *Reference work title*. Edition number. Edition date. Mode of publication.

**example:**

“Noon.” Def. 4b. *The Oxford English Dictionary*. 2nd ed. 1989. Print.

**Periodicals**



**article in a magazine or newspaper:**

**format:**

Author’s name. “Article title.” *Magazine (or Newspaper) title*. Publication date: Page numbers. Mode of publication.

**example:**

Lord, Lewis. “There’s Something about Mary Todd.” *U.S. News and World Report*. 19 Feb. 2001: 53. Print.

**article in a professional journal:**

**format:**

Author’s name. “Article title.” *Magazine (Journal) title*. Volume number. Issue number (Publication date): Page numbers. Mode of publication.

**example:**

Wood, Michael. “Broken Dates: Fiction and the Century.” *Kenyon Review*. 22.3 (2000): 50-64. Print.

**Electronic Sources**



**page (or link) from a Web Site:**

**format:**

Author’s name. “Page (or link) title.” *Web site title*. Site sponsor (if not available, use **N.p**.). Publication date (if not available, use **n.d.**). Mode of publication. Access date. <Web address/URL>.

**example:**

Fairfax Digital. “Reality Television.” *The Age Education*. N.p. 15 Aug. 2001. Web. 23 Feb. 2005. <http://www.education.theage.com.au/pagedetail.asp?intpageid=64&strsection= students&intsectionid=0>.

**online book:**

**format:**

Author’s name. *Book title: Subtitle*. Place of publication: Publishing company, Publication date. *Web site title*. Web site copyright date (if not available, use **n.d.**). Mode of publication. Access date. <Web address/URL>.

**example:**

Adams, Henry. *The Education of Henry Adams*. Boston: Houghton,1918. *Bartleby.com: Great* *Books Online*. 1999. Web. 17 Feb. 2003. <http://bartleby.com/159/8.html>.

**article in an online magazine or newspaper:**

**format:**

Author’s name. “Article Title.” *Online magazine (or newspaper) title*. Publication date (if not available, use **n.d.**): Page numbers (if not available, use **n.pag.**). Mode of publication. Access date. <Web address/URL>.

**example:**



Morgan, Fiona. “Banning the Bullies.” *Salon.com*. 15 Mar. 2001: n. pag. Web. 2 Apr. 2001. <http://www.salon.com/news/feature/2001/ 03/15/bullying/index.html>.

**reference database (online encyclopedia):**

**format:**

Author’s name. “Article (entry) Title.” *Reference work title*. Database name. Publication date (if not available, use **n.d.**). Mode of publication. Access date. <Web address/URL>.

**example:**

“Kennedy, John Fitzgerald.” *Encyclopedia.com*. Electric Library, 2004. Web. 12 Aug. 2002. <http://www.encyclopedia.com/articles/06898.html>.

**EBSCO*host*, ProQuest, & Gale Group:**

**format:**

Author’s name. “Article Title.” *Magazine (or newspaper) title*. Publication date (if not available, use **n.d.**): Page numbers (if not available, use **n. pag.**). Database name. Server name. Library name, City, State abbreviation (library location). Mode of publication. Access date. <Web address/URL for service homepage>.

**example:**

Miall, David S. “Guilt and Death: The Predicament of The Ancient Mariner.” *SEL: Studies in English Literature, 1500-1900*. 20.4 (1984): 633-653. *Research Library*. ProQuest. Huie Library, Arkadelphia, AR. Web. 27 Oct. 2004. <http://www.proquest.com>.

**Source Sheet: An Overview**

A **source sheet**, much like the source cards you may have done in previous English classes, allows you not only to keep track of sources **as you research** but also to record the proper copyright information for each source. If completed accurately, the source sheet will serve as a sort of “rough draft” for your works cited page. When creating your works cited page, you will simply type (in alphabetical order) the copyright information for the sources **used in your paper**.

**Tips:**

* With a documented essay it is always a good idea to print or copy all of your sources. \*\*Please note: Unless your teacher requires you to print or copy the **entire** source (article, entry, essay, etc…), print or copy only the parts you are using in your paper—it is a waste of paper and ink to print an entire article when you are only using a paragraph.\*\*
* Once printed or copied number your sources so they correspond with the numbers listed on the source sheet — this will save you the time and frustration of trying to find (or “match up”) the sources again when you no longer know what information came from which source.
* When using a Web Site as a source, DO NOT copy and paste the information you want into Word; this will not give you the copyright information needed for documentation. Instead, highlight and “print selection.”
* When using print sources (books, magazines, etc…), make sure you also copy the title page and copyright page (or any page listing the copyright information for that source).

Three (3) sources of two (2) types are required for the final paper. Find at least five (5)   
in order to claim your topic because some will not have suitable information.

Source Sheet

Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| **Encyclopedia** | **Book** | **Anthology** | **Magazine & Newspaper** | **Web Site** | **EBSCO*host* & ProQuest** |
| Last name, First Name. | Last name, First Name. | *Article author’s* Last Name, First Name. | Last name, First Name. | Last name, First Name. | *Article author’s*  Last Name, First Name. |
| “Entry Title.” | *Book Title*. | “Article Title.” | “Article Title.” | “Article Title.” | “Article Title.” |
| *Encyclopedia Title*. | Place of Publication: | *Book title: Subtitle*. | *Magazine or Newspaper Title*. | *Web Site Title*. | *Magazine or Newspaper Title*. |
| Edition Number. | Publishing Company, | Ed. Editor’s Name.  *First Last* | Magazine or Newspaper Date: | Publication date. | Publication Date: |
| Edition Date. | Copyright Date. | Place of Publication: | Page Numbers. | Site Sponsor. | Page Numbers. |
| Mode of publication. | Mode of publication. | Publishing Company, | Mode of publication. | Mode of publication. | *Database Name*. |
|  | . | Publication Date. |  | Access Date. | Service Name. |
|  |  | Page Numbers. |  | <URL>.  *Web Address* | Library Name, |
|  |  | Mode of publication. |  |  | City, State Abbreviation. |
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\*\*The underlined items are for explanation only; these do not need to be written.\*\*

**Source 1:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Source 2:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Source 3:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Source 4:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Source 5:**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Helpful MLA Resources**

This student handbook is not meant to be an all inclusive resource. The items listed here reference the basic items students encounter regularly when writing a documented essay. For further assistance, below is a list of MLA resources.

**Resources for In-text Citations and Works Cited Pages:**

* + - *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* Seventh Edition
    - http://www.mlahandbook.org

\*\*Please note: This website requires an activation code from *MLA*

*Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* (Seventh Edition).\*\*

* + - http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/557/09/
    - http://www.library.cornell.edu/resrch/citmanage/mla
    - http://lib.trinity.edu/research/citing/books/bookthreeauthors.shtml

**Works Cited Page Citation Generators:**

* + - *http://noodletools.com/login.php*
    - http://citationmachine.net/
    - http://www.easybib.com/
    - Both EBSCO*host* and ProQuest will cite the sources found in their databases. You need to ensure that you always click on the appropriate “citation” link.

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Harris, Muriel, ed. *Prentice Hall Reference Guide*. Sixth Edition. Upper Saddle River: Pearson Education, Inc., 2006.

**Kunka, Jennifer Liethen and Joe Barbato. “The** OWL Resource MLA Formatting and Style Guide.” *The Owl at* Purdue. Purdue University. 2009. Web. 5 Sept. 2009. <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/557/09/>.

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